[The Assembly adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution I.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that 'This Assembly is of opinion that the principle and policy governing expenditure on Railways worked by Government are not financially sound and recommends retrenchment in expenditure.'

In moving the Resolution I may be allowed to say that it appears to me that there is a heavy loss in the working of our Railways and that at any rate we are not getting a proper return. There is too much expenditure under each department of our Railways, such as Locomotive, Traffic, Agent, Auditor, Superintendent of Ways and Works, etc., apart from the establishment charges, and there seem to be too many officers. I therefore suggest that retrenchments in all possible directions should be effected and that, with this object in view, a Committee should be appointed to see how far this can be done.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—I beg to second the Resolution, and in doing so, suggest the consideration of the desirability of handing over the management of the lines to a Company, as Company management is generally more successful than Government.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—That introduces very big problems which should come as a separate proposition. We ought to take a certain amount of pride in working our own railways.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA.—I do not think we should take pride in a losing concern.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The percentage of our working expenses is not very much higher than those in other railways, and the situation is not so bad as this suggestion would seem to imply.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—I also beg to second the Resolution. In doing so I wish to add that no patriot can suggest handing over the management to a private agency again, as Government are managing satisfactorily enough and what is required is only some additional facilities to passengers.

Another MEMBER.—I support the Resolution and beg to add that some non-official members be included in the Committee that may be appointed to go into the question of suggesting retrenchments in the Railway Department.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—And such non-official members should be elected and not nominated.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Standing Committee on Railways may go into the question. But I wish to say that though Government accept the principle underlying the Resolution, they cannot accept the form in which it has been brought forward. I daresay that if the facts and figures relating to our railway administration are given, the misconceptions in the minds of members will be removed. The principle and policy governing the expenditure on railways are the same as those adopted in other parts of India. The method of estimating and incurring expenditure, the mode of audit, etc., are all prescribed on the basis of the Government of India. The Mysore Railway system is not an old and settled system and we have no experience of its working. We have been trying to get local men trained as far as possible. As in all other concerns, there has no doubt been some loss of income and some want of efficiency. For some time to come, naturally, the percentage of expenditure in the various branches of the railway administration will be higher than that in British India where expert officers have been employed and experience has been gained. I do not say that economy is not possible. In fact, in all my speeches I have said that expenditure has to be curtailed. I have given figures for the past three years to show that this percentage is coming down, and it is bound to come down still when we have our own officers trained for the different branches of railway administration.

As regards the purchase of stores and materials, this is being done now under proper supervision by the Stores Purchase Committee. Regarding our actual expenditure, you have to consider the fact that most of our requirements have been starved for many years and we have to incur a very large expenditure all at once. It is for this reason we have not been able to show as much profit as one can naturally expect.

I am however willing to refer this very important question to the Standing Committee on Railways for

suggestions. That Committee consists of members of this Assembly as also of the Legislative Council. In view of this reply, I hope the mover will see his way to suitably modify his Resolution.

MR. NARASINGA RAO —With this assurance, I beg to withdraw the Resolution.

Resolution II.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that 'This Assembly is of opinion that the general principles and policy underlying the classification of non-votable items in the budget should be such as to make only a very few items as non-votable and recommends that only such items as come strictly within the category of the proviso to Section 11 of the Regulation be treated as non-votable.'

'Staff and Household of His Highness the Maharaja' is a non-votable item under the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulations, and we have certainly no objection to it. But it is in my opinion not correct to bring under this head several other items, such as 'Reception and Entertainment of Guests' as such a procedure may result in the inclusion of many others in future, thus frustrating the very object with which Government have so generously conceded the recent constitutional reforms. There need be no apprehension that we will be anxious to criticise adversely every item that is votable; that would indeed be want of responsibility on the part of members. It is the votable items that should be increased and not the non-votable ones; otherwise the privilege of voting given with one hand will be withdrawn with the other.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA.—I beg to second the Resolution.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The principle of the Resolution is very good and no one can object to it. But the Resolution as worded now would seem to imply that Government have gone beyond the limits of exclusion provided in the Regulations and have newly included under that head several other items. I am sure that a little bit of mature consideration will convince any one in this Assembly that anything connected with the reception and entertainment of His Highness' guests should be a matter which should

be left to His Highness' pleasure and discretion. This is the only item that is excluded, and the inference of the Resolution that we are trying to encroach on the privileges given to the people by bringing in all kinds of non-votable items, is not correct. The only item now brought under the 'Staff and Household of His Highness' is about the reception of guests which, in the interests of the dignity of the State, has been the practice all along; and so far as the reception of H. E. the Viceroy, H. M. the King-Emperor or H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is concerned, that is a matter of a certain amount of delicacy. A little bit of mature consideration will convince this very loyal House that it is desirable, in the interests of all concerned, that it should not be votable. We shall see, and we are here to see, that the administration which is responsible for the State's finances, will take the necessary care that such expenditure is kept within reasonable bounds. But for this House to take part in any discussion on the details of such expenditure is not desirable, as the intelligence of this House will convince it You may trust to the judgment and good-sense of the Executive Government and with your usual good sense and loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja, leave the matter to their unfettered discretion, with the assurance that there is no intention whatever of adding to the list of non-votable items.

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—But I should like to know why the Bangalore and Mysore guests' houses should be shown under this head.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It will be difficult to know the purposes for which this has been done. This is the first time when the privileges granted to the people are being exercised, and delicate matters apart, you may trust to the good sense and sense of responsibility of the administration.

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—With the assurances given by the President, I beg to withdraw the Resolution.

Resolution III.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Assembly resolves and recommends that the policy of allowing establishments, to retired officers be discontinued.'

In moving this Resolution, I wish to add that though this is a small matter, the principle underlying the system of allowing establishments to retired officers is bad. I therefore commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MESSRS. MALLAPPA, BYANNA, AND PARAMASIVAIYA.—We beg to second the Resolution.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The principle is good and Government quite accept it. But I am sure the mover does not wish that establishments granted to retired officers in the past in accordance with His Highness' pleasure should now be withdrawn all at once. Government will try and respect the principle of the Resolution as far as possible in the future.

Resolution IV.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Assembly is of opinion that village improvements and drinking water wells in villages are of greater urgency and require a more liberal allotment than has been provided as the villages have better claim over the State revenues than the cities.'

The need for increased grants for village improvements and drinking water wells has been referred to by many of the members in the course of the Budget discussions. The grant of Rs. 30,000 now provided in the budget is quite insufficient for distribution among the 16,000 villages in the State. The cities are good enough as they are and facilities for good drinking water should be created in each village. It is true that, as the First Member of Council said, even the sanctioned grants have not been fully utilized in some cases, but if we try to ascertain the reason it will be evident that the insistence of the payment of one-third or one-half contribution is responsible for it. For, the land revenue and other levies imposed on the raiyats, there will be no justification if Government do not show them the obligation of providing drinking water at least. For this reason, I suggest that at least another Rs. 20,000 should be transferred to this head from some other item.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The policy of Government in regard to this matter has already been published. In making allotments under this head, two factors are taken into consideration, *viz.*, the expenditure incurred in

previous years, and the raiyats' capacity to spend. I have now before me a statement which shows the amounts sanctioned and incurred during the past few years, and it will be useful to read it for the information of the House :—

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

Year	Grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1918–19	1,50,000	29,460
1919–20	1,00,000	27,921
1920–21	75,000	18,000
1923–24	26,000	13,000

DRINKING WATER WELLS.

Year	Grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1918–19	50,000	35,000
1922–23	20,000	17,000
1923–24	30,000	15,000 (approximate.)

It will be seen from this statement that even the sanctioned grants have not been utilized in any year, and the members will realize that there is no use of making increased grants and locking up money which will be otherwise useful for other purpose. The mover of the resolution has referred to the desirability of giving these facilities without levying any contribution. The suggestion is good, but it will be conceded that if even this small restriction is removed, every one will ask for improvements and wells, irrespective of real need and it will not be possible to fix any standard of requirement for each place; but by the levy of a contribution the local bodies responsible for the execution will avoid dissatisfaction on the part of the people and be saved from blame from them that particular places are favoured by them to the prejudice of others. However, Government are in sympathy with the resolution and, as funds permit, facilities will be created in all places.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—I wish to say a few words in regard to this resolution. Any standard of expenditure for improvements is always subject to certain practical public considerations. Supposing Government gives a lakh of rupees for wells; there must immediately be the necessary establishment for executing the work and sufficient supervision for its proper execution. What Government does is to provide funds with a due sense of proportion, taking into account what is possible to spend and what would otherwise lapse or be misspent. There is no doubt that there is want of water everywhere and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are trying their utmost to supply this want and pressing the Revenue Commissioner to get additional funds sanctioned. But very often the sinking of wells is commenced, some progress is made and it is then found that water cannot be tapped and some other place has to be tried for the purpose. These and several other practical difficulties are experienced in the course of the well campaign. We have now provided for a special staff at a cost of Rs. 25,000, and when experience is gained, we shall certainly be able to provide more money. The resolution is the very policy of Government and there is nothing new or original in it, and within the limits of financial and administrative possibilities, Government have been doing what the Resolution asks for.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—One point requires consideration in connection with well works. As pointed out on another occasion, any work executed by a Government agency takes comparatively much more time than by private individuals, and the present practice under which correspondence has to pass through too many hands seems to be responsible for such a state of affiairs. I think better results may be obtained if this over-scrutiny is done away with.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We shall see what can be done in the matter. But there will be no objection to the local bodies themselves taking up the execution of these works.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR OF ANEKAL.—Very often, delay in sanctioning estimates will be the cause of non-execution of works. Work could not for this reason be done in many cases where contributions were collected several years ago. It is necessary that such delay is avoided, and that if this cannot be done, at least the contribution actually collected should be returned.

Resolution V.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move that 'This Assembly is of opinion that the transfer of a portion of the charges on the District Revenue administration to the Judicial Department for Criminal Courts is against general principles and recommends that the earnings of the Judicial Department be wholly conserved for its own improvement.'

The object of this resolution is that the income derived from the Judicial Department should not be transferred to other departments, but should be ear-marked for the improvement of the Judicial Department, *viz.*, for opening additional courts wherever necessary. It will be seen that all this income is derived from Court Fee Stamps, mainly in Civil cases. The expenditure under Judicial is put down at Rs. 10 lakhs and odd and this is made up of the expenditure both on Civil and Criminal Courts. For the expenditure on Criminal Courts, a sum of three lakhs is transferred from the Revenue to the Judicial Department. There is no necessity for such a transfer at all. Criminal Courts are established for the safety of the people against wrongdoers and the expenditure thereon should properly belong to the District administration. If this item is excluded, the net expenditure on Civil Judicial side will be about 7 lakhs and odd. Against this, there is an income of 10·20 lakhs from Court Fee Stamps. Even if the income on account of Criminal complaints and revenue petitions which may not amount to more than Rs. 70,000 is deducted out of this revenue, the net income from Court Fees on account of Civil Courts alone will be about Rs. 9·50 lakhs. The expenditure on Civil Courts being only Rs. 5,75,700, there will be a balance of nearly Rs. 4¾ lakhs in favour of the Civil Courts, as being income from stamps. Even if the cost of the Separation Scheme is taken into account, there will be a clear balance of Rs. 3 lakhs. This amount should be utilized for giving additional courts and should not be appropriated for the needs of other departments. In the Madras Legislative Council, recently when the question of the reduction of Court Fees was brought up, the Law Member said, "Government should not make any profit out of the administration of Justice" Nevertheless a profit is made and that profit should be utilized for the department which contributed to it. Justice should not be sold and

whatever income is derived from courts, it should be utilized for the establishment of more courts. The litigant public should be given more facilities. There is congestion in many courts, to relieve which, more courts should be established. This is the main object of the resolution. In Madras, the Law Member said that wherever there are arrears more than one year old, arrangements would be made immediately to reduce it by the establishment of temporary courts. The same principle should be followed in Mysore. It will not do if cases which are long pending in one court are transferred to another as this will mean additional trouble and cost to the litigant public.

The principle of the Separation Scheme has been recognised here, earlier than in some parts of British India But by extending the scheme to only some of the districts, the object has not been fulfilled. So long as the Magistrates are subordinate to Deputy Commissioners and so long as these continue to be District Magistrates, the scheme cannot be of any use. I suggest, therefore, that separate District Magistrates should be appointed for each of the districts with power to hear appeals against second and third class magistrates. They will be directly subordinate to the Sessions Judge. They will also be District Registrars. These proposals, according to my calculation, will not cost more than a lakh annually over and above the present cost. This will be Separation Scheme in its complete form.

DEWAN PRESIDENT.—I should like to know in which country in the world, or in which province of India, the earnings of the Judicial Department are wholly conserved for its own use. In fact, in some provinces, not even a half of the income from this department is utilized for its own purposes and requirements.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I am sorry to hear from Mr. Narasinga Rao that the levy of Stamp Fees is tant-amount to selling justice. The principle underlying this levy is not that justice should be sold, but that litigation should be taxed, which is but a duty of the State. Any benevolent measure introduced by Government can be made, to appear as malevolent. The principle of taxing litigation however, has been followed from time immemorial. The practice of bringing under the general funds of the State any surplus income from a given department has not been introduced newly by the Mysore Government, but has been

in vogue in every country. If Mr. Narasinga Rao's suggestion is accepted in regard to the Judicial, other departments also will lay claim to the same privilege and Government cannot with reason refuse it to them; and if it is extended to all the departments, then, the Government itself will come to a standstill. Because, just as the utilization of the proceeds of the Judicial Department for the requirements of the same department is suggested, it may also be said that the selling of liquor being a sin, it is not right to use the income of the Excise Department for general administrative purposes. If this is accepted, all the income from the department will have to be distributed in the shape of salaries to the officers thereof, and each Inspector may have to get Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 50.

Mr. Narasinga Rao's object in moving the resolution is indeed laudable and Government will do all that is possible in the direction of giving increased facilities to the litigant public. But it will not be possible to utilize all the income of the Judicial Department towards the establishment of additional courts. The work done by the Government in the past in this direction can be judged by a comparison of the number of courts only ten years ago with the number of courts to-day. Government do recognise their duty in having to provide facilities for the speedy disposal of justice.

With reference to the criticism that 3 lakhs are taken away by District Administration, I should like to point out that before this principle was laid down, the percentage charged to the Judicial Department on account of judicial work done by the Revenue Officers was as much as 28, whereas it is now only 10 per cent. The District Magistrates and Assistant Commissioners do discharge certain judicial functions and it is but right that at least 10 per cent, is charged to the Judicial Department. So far as the State is concerned, it is all the same whether the whole income is shown under Judicial or only a portion of it. In cases of need, Government are quite prepared to establish courts, but this is a question of funds. I therefore request this House to consider well before giving their vote in favour of this resolution which, if accepted in principle, will only bring on deterioration and demoralization and make the central administration impossible.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—The principle of consoilda-tion of income and expenditure is a sound one and has been recognised by expert financiers.

The Resolution was put to the vote and lost.

[The Assembly adjourned and reassembled on the 16th June at 12 noon.]

Resolution No. XII.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—I beg to move that 'The Mysore Government Securities be made negotiable throughout India.'

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—Your Resolution is not supported by reason. Our Securities are negotiable in British India, the only defect being that our bonds are not recognised by the Imperial Bank as securities for loans. To do this, legislation is necessary in British India and, the Dewan Saheb in his two visits to Simla had a discussion with the Government of India in this matter and they have promised to consider it. The Mysore Government can do nothing further in the matter.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Mysore Government are doing all they can. The mere passing of a Resolution will not improve the matter any further.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—We have only brought this to the notice of Government to do what is necessary in the matter.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is as much the interest of the *Sircar* as of the people to keep the Mysore Securities at the proper level in British India. By passing this resolution it will have a prejudicial effect as if the Government have not been doing anything till now and the Government of India may not therefore appreciate such a Resolution.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—In view of the statement made by the Financial Secretary, I beg to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Resolution No. XIII.

MR. MALLAPPA.—I beg to move that 'The proposed reorganization of the Ayurvedic College be held in abeyance until facilities are created for all classes of students to acquire sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit to seek admission to the above college'.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Government have already passed an order on this subject.

MR. MALLAPPA.—This order has not improved the matters any further and there are many disabilities which have not been rectified. Both the Mysore and the Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges should be thrown open to all communities. The effect of the present order is that the

Bangalore College alone is open to all. There is no scope in the other college for all communities. Provision should not be made for the Ayurvedic College unless facilities are provided for all the other communities in the Sanskrit Colleges.

MR. SANJEEVIAH.—We do not object to the provision sanctioned for the Ayurvedic College. But the Sanskrit Colleges should be open to all communities. As in Madras and other parts, the Ayurvedic instruction may be given in vernacular languages instead of in Sanskrit. Till this is done the provision sanctioned may be deferred.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—So many books have got to be translated in Kannada and that will take sometime. A lot of books were translated in Bengalee in Calcutta and similarly it will have to be done here.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—Study of Sanskrit has become a monopoly here.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—The instruction given in the Ayurvedic College and the medicines prepared there are not for the benefit of any one single community. It is for the service of all communities. It is therefore not right and justifiable to hold the reorgaization of the Ayurvedic College in abeyance till students of all communities acquire sufficient knowledge in Sanskrit to seek admission to the said college. We were asking the Government originally to provide grants for this purpose. The Government has now provided grants and at this time to bring a resolution asking that no grant need be given till such a time as the students of all communities will be able to utilise it, looks to me most unresonable and I am therefore strongly against this Resolution.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO.—Anybody can learn Sanskrit. Provision is made for Sanskrit education in schools. Vedas have been translated by the western scholars. There is absolutely no impediment for the learning of Sanskrit. To suggest that unless all the Ayurvedic books are translated in the vernacular languages, others should not make use of the college looks rather a strange idea to me. I therefore oppose this Resolution.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—Many people die of cholera, malaria, etc. Certain drugs have been found to cure these diseases. If it is within our power to prevent all diseases until all people get Sanskrit education in the Mysore College, then this Resolution may be passed.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNIAH.—Medical science is not in one language. We have to study medical science in various languages and not merely in Sanskrit, and we have to take what is good in all the sciences. If this point is accepted, then there is no reason why such a resolution should come. Of course, there was a question of establishing the Ayurvedic College at Bangalore instead of Mysore. I think this is a very good suggestion as it will fit in with the proposed Medical Faculty, in which case, the Medical School may be in Mysore. In the college, training may be given both in the Ayurvedic and also in the Allopathic systems. With such a combination, a good deal can be done and expenses for medicine also will be appreciably decreased. The grant at present given for medicine also will be appreciably decreased. The grant at present given for medicines in the Ayurvedic College has recently been raised to Rs. 60 per month, but this is hardly sufficient if proper medicines have to be stocked.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—Most of the members opined that the system of affording facilities to one particular community in the learning of Ayurvedic systems of medicine in the Ayurvedic College would be of immense advantage to all. Would these people for a similar reason allow the administration to be carried on by any one single community? The Bangalore and Mysore Sanskrit Colleges should be thrown open to all communities and there should be no restriction. Facilities should be given to all. Before admitting students to the Ayurvedic College it would be necessary to train students in Sanskrit language and it would therefore not be right to place the schools under the monopoly of any one particular community. The Ayurvedic system prospered well in our State in the past and it is our duty to maintain and improve it. Unless and until greater encouragement is given for the Sanskrit study in the Sanskrit Colleges, no provision should be made for the Ayurvedic College now.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—Is the mover of the resolution of the opinion that unless Arabic language is studied by all the people, Unani system should not be introduced in the State? If so, the resolution now put forward is quite in order. Because, members of all communities have not got the requisite Sanskrit knowledge, should it follow that the principles of Ayurvedic system should not be taught in the Government College? This seems quite unreasonable and I oppose it.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—None of the members of this House are against the Ayurvedic systems of medicine. The mover of the resolution himself is not against it. It appears to me the only reason why he has brought a resolution of this sort is that a discontent has been created by not admitting the non-Brahmins in the Sanskrit College in Mysore. To mix up one question with another and say that whatever may be our difficulties and hardships we should not allow another community to progress until we go up to their standard, I will leave it to the House itself to judge how far such a proposition appears reasonable. The effect of this resolution is tantamount to cutting the nose for spitting the face. If we have to learn in the Ayurvedic College, it is not necessary to equip the students in Pandithya or Vyakarna; an ordinary knowledge of Sanskrit is quite sufficient. In the Sanskrit College at Mysore, only successful students in the lower standards of Sanskrit study are admitted. As Mr. Vema Reddi stated, if the study of Ayurveda should be stopped till all the other communities come up to the standard in Sanskrit and begin to take advantage thereof, the Ayurvedic system may be entirely forgotten. If one community should be stopped, from making any advancement till other communities come up to the standard attained by it, the Panchamas and other depressed classes may also say that all further education of the more advanced communities be stopped until they also come up to their level. We should view the question in this light. We have to consider the general interests of the people and the State

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—That is not our idea. We are sorry for the interpretation put upon our Resolution by the Second Member. We shall however withdraw the Resolution at this stage.

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Resolutions Nos. XIV and XV.

'14. The system of granting loans for house construction to Government Officers whose salary is Rs. 250 a month and upwards be discontinued.

'15. The system of granting loans to Government Officers for the purchase of motor cars be discontinued.'

These two Resolutions were by leave withdrawn.

Resolution No. XVI.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—I beg to move that 'all duty allowances paid to Government Officers be disallowed.' The seasonal conditions are bad. There is no rain. Everywhere water scarcity is rampant. People are dying for want of water. The administration is top-heavy. The salaries given to our officers when compared with those of Madras and Bombay are far higher; and in addition to these, some of them are given duty allowances. The total expenditure on duty allowances alone amounts to as much as Rs. 50,000. When the officer gets the ordinary pay of his appointment, there is no reason why he should be given large allowances over and above that pay. These duty allowances should therefore be abolished forthwith and the amount so saved utilised for public purposes of a more important character such as digging more drinking water wells in villages. With these few explanations I beg to move the resolution for the kind consideration of the Government.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—If the duty allowances are taken away, should not their pay be increased?

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—They are already drawing fat salaries and it is but cruel on the part of Government to starve the poor people without water and grant allowances to the officers. The officers get their pay for doing duty which they are bound to do and why should they be given allowances for doing their duty? Already Rs. 50,000 is spent for this purpose. I trust the Government will take this into their kind consideration and accept the resolution.

MR. J. RUDRAPPA.—If once an officer is appointed, it is his duty to do the work for which he is paid his salary. By giving allowances to one officer and not showing a similar treatment to another, Government is creating room for discontent. If an officer is given more duties which do not appertain to his regular appointment, then he has a right for additional allowance. In other cases there is sure to be heart-burning.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The grant for duty allowances is governed by special rules which you will find in the Service Regulations. It is not all appointments that carry a duty allowance. Duty allowances are granted when additional responsibilities are involved. This is in accordance with the Civil Service Rule.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—Duty allowances are recommended by officers to their subordinates after examining the detailed causes and the circumstances under which the cases warrant such special treatment. In the interest of public service, officers are transferred from one place to another entailing greater responsibility and making them to maintain two establishments at different places and to incur all other incidental expenditure. Government do not pay for all these. It is only in such cases and exceptional circumstances that duty allowances are granted.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—All officers get their pay according to the duties they are called upon to do. All of them are expected to do duty conscientiously and to the best of their ability. If one man who does one duty is transferred to another place for another duty, it is because Government are satisfied that the officer is capable of doing that duty. He has to do a particular duty and if he did not get duty allowance in his former place, there is no reason why he should get it in his new place. He has to do Government duty wherever he is and there can be no justification for an additional allowance for a change of duty. Grant of allowances to certain officers and denying them to others in one and the same station is undesirable and has the effect of creating discontent in the minds of officers and subordinates. This should be avoided. Equal treatment should be given in order to maintain the efficiency of the administration.

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—There are certain misconceptions in the minds of the members of this House in the matter of the grant of duty allowances to certain officers. The salaries of officers are not fixed according to the nature of work. If an officer is transferred to an appointment involving more onerous duties, he cannot be given more pay (because, the pay of the appointment is fixed) but a duty allowance is in such circumstances granted to him. Such an allowance is given only having regard to the comparative importance or the onerousness of the duties of the place. You may even call it "pay" instead of allowance. The members of the House would do well if they would consider before asking the question why these allowances are granted by Government, what the pay of the appointment is, what is the nature of work and the responsibility that is involved, the locality and the circumstances in which he has to work and various

other aspects of the question. As far as possible, it is not the idea of Government to grant these allowances. These are granted under specific conditions recommended by the Retrenchment Committee which consisted of both official and non-official members and these are specified in a Government Order. For instance, in Mysore a charge allowance is given to the Doctor to be in charge of the Jail. This allowance is given for the additional work and the strain involved thereby.

MR. G. PARAMASIVAIYA —Has he not less work to do in the Medical Department on account of this?

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—You cannot expect officers to work for 24 hours and bind them to do any work without sufficient recompense. It is human nature. It is the case in every profession not excluding the legal profession. Officers are not machines. Unless these incentives are given, it is impossible to extract work from them. The present wording of the resolution implies that all the duty allowances should be abolished. You should take the Government to be considerate and not say that they are wasting money in duty allowances. Otherwise it is difficult to run the administration.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—There are malnad allowances given. There are semi-malnad allowances, allowances for unhealthiness of the places such as Seringapatam, etc., local allowances, sex allowances, etc. A sum of Rs. 46,000 is being spent for duty allowances. Military, Palace Household Staff, and non-votable subjects are not included in this sum. A sum of Rs. 12,840 is allotted for the duty allowances alone in the Medical Budget. I have not included charge allowances also. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is spent for the duty allowances for the Revenue Secretariat. Rs. 4,200 is given for one or two officers in the Comptroller's Office. Why should not a similar concession be extended to others?

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—According to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee a general order was issued. The reasons and the principles on which the allowances are sanctioned are mentioned in that order.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of the special allowance to the extent of one lakh of rupees. How much savings the Government were able to effect consequent on the order issued are not known. Besides local allowances, personal

allowances are given for which a sum of Rs. 4,000 is being spent in the Medical Department.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—You are referring to page 129. That entry relates to the lumpsum provision of Rs. 3,600 given to Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the rate of Rs. 15 per man for 35 hospitals.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—That is in addition to the charge allowances?

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—No, no. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons get charge allowances when they are attached to local dispensaries But when they work in the District Hospitals doing the same duty, they were denied that allowance. To avoid discontent among the Sub-Assistant Surgeons when they are transferred to District Hospitals, charge allowances were sanctioned to them on the recommendation of the Senior Surgeon.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Whatever it may be, the duty allowances must be reduced. The Government may assign any number of reasons. They should take it in their minds seriously and begin to apply the knife. We are already giving fat salaries and the allowances are unnecessary. The Special Finance Committee had also recommended its reduction. If they are not reduced, there is no knowing how far they would go. In the Secretariat this allowance started from Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 and increased to Rs. 1,000 now. In the Medical it has come to 3,000. In the Income-tax Department an allowance of Rs. 150 is given to the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax in addition to his pay of Rs. 850. What is the extra work he has got and where is the justification to grant this allowance? This should be abolished.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Your resolution is to abolish all duty allowances?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The present proposal is to reduce the allowances as far as possible and also not to sanction further new allowances. The total expenditure should be curtailed in this behalf. The resolution may be amended to bring out this idea. The object with which this resolution is brought is, that after the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations, we thought that Government would not add more duty allowances. But the list of duty allowances is being added to every year.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The resolution is to abolish the allowances at once. You have no objection to the charge allowance, special allowance, local allowance, hospital allowance and sex allowance. A duty allowance of Rs. 150 is given to the Revenue Secretary who generally comes from the Deputy Commissioner's grade. Government selects a competent officer from another place who is quite fit to the place. His duties are heavy and he has to work very hard. Do you think the principle of giving him the duty allowance is unjustifiable?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Yes, Sir, that is unjustifiable. Also the allowance to the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Then the Revenue Secretary's pay should be separately fixed?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—The pay for these posts should be definitely fixed by Government. Otherwise Government may bring any man they want and grant him the allowance.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT. Your proposal is that a general order should issue fixing the pay of these particular appointments irrespective of the person who holds the post?

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Officers are already getting enough salaries and there should no more be any allowances granted to them. In the Electrical Department a beginning has been made this year for the grant of duty allowances. Rs. 50 is paid to the Personal Assistant in the Education Department. Rs. 50 as allowance is given to the Scout Commissioner. Rs. 2,400 is given towards duty allowances to the Civil Works. These allowances should as far as possible have to be reduced and they should not be increased on any account.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—If you say, "the number and the amount of duty allowances may be reduced as far as possible," I will accept it.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I have no objection.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Government have every sympathy with you in the desire to curtail expenditure. But they have also to see to the efficiency of the work of the officers. They will do their best to carry out your wishes in the amended resolution.

The Resolution as amended was accepted.

Resolution No. XVII.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I beg to move that 'The number of officers and Rangers in the Forest Department be reduced.'

The number of officers in the Forest Department is increasing every year. The Special Finance Committee with the consent of the Conservator of Forests said that 19 officers would be quite sufficient in the Forest Department. The superior staff recommended by them consisted of :—

10 District Forest Officers for charge of 10 Divisions.
5 for the Bhadravati Division.
2 for Working plans.
1 for Sandalwood Valuation.
1 for Forest Survey.

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This strength has at present been increased to 23. The four additional posts since created are quite unnecessary. If necessary, one may be kept as reserve; the present strength should therefore be reduced.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—On what standard do you think a reduction can be made? You have to compare the work with the number of officers required therefor, and say how the existing number is excessive.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—There is no reason why Bhadravati should be given 5 officers. If necessary a Reserve officer may be given. In any case, the total strength of the superior staff should be reduced by at least a couple of officers.

Again, the total number of Rangers is 88 and of Foresters is 46. In some places, the jurisdiction of the Rangers extends to not more than 2 to 3 miles. The number of Rangers should be reduced by giving them more jurisdiction.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The jurisdiction may be only one mile and still there will be enough work. The number cannot be decided on that principle.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Both the Rangers and the Foresters together total 134. The figure can be reduced by at least 15. The provision for forest development is very little while that for working expenses has increased. There ought to be a proper relation between the working expenses and the provision for development of forest revenue.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The idea of the Government is also to reduce the establishment and the working charges as far as possible But before you propose a reduction in the staff, you have properly to investigate how far it is a feasible proposition. You have to study the details of the work done by each officer, with a view to see if he has not enough work. It would all be easy to say that this man has no work and that therefore he may be taken away. Previous to the year 1919, the total number of forest officers was 26. In the Reorganization of 1919, 30 gazetted appointments were sanctioned of whom 3 were specialists. Two posts were not filled up and there remained only 28 officers. In the year 1921 two posts of the Deputy Conservators and 2 of the Assistant Conservators were abolished, leaving 24 officers as the normal strength. In the year 1922 on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the strength was fixed at 19 with three supernumeraries as follows :—

1 Special Exploitation Officer.
1 Assistant to the Mysore District Officer.
1 Another Working Plan Officer.

This is the present strength of the District staff. We are prepared to reduce the establishment if there is not sufficient work for them. No presumptions need be entertained that needless officers are being employed. In regard to the Rangers, before the year 1918, there were 40 Rangers and 130 Foresters. The Conservator of Forests reported that the Foresters were not doing any useful work, and that the places of Foresters might be abolished, increasing the number of Rangers suitably. Accordingly, the number of Foresters was reduced from 130 to 30 increasing the strength of the Rangers from 40 to 78. It is only certain temporary establishments that have been made recently on account of the Bhadravati Iron Works and they are not permanent. Government are even now investigating the possibilities of reduction in the number of Rangers and of the increase in the Foresters once again. Government are doing all that they can to reduce the expenditure in this department.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, in the above circumstances, I beg to withdraw the resolution.

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Resolution No. XVIII.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—I beg to move that "the districts of Kolar and Bangalore on the one hand and the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug on the other be combined for the purpose of District Administration in respect of Forest Department and Civil Works."

So far as the District Public Works Department work is concerned, the following figures regarding Kolar will be of some interest :—

		Expenditure.
1922-23 ..	... ..	Rs. 66,000
1923-24 ..	.. ..	Rs. 67,500
1924-25 ..	..	Estimated Rs. 60,000

The above amounts include all items including maintenance, road repairs, minor and major, etc. It will be seen that the average for all these three years has not been more than about Rs. 60,000. The point for consideration of this House now is whether for such a small expenditure a separate P. W. Division should be maintained.

For the Tumkur District the figures are as follows :—

		Expenditure.
1922-23 ..	... ...	Rs. 49,000
1923-24 ...	.. ..	Rs. 47,000
1924-25 ...	...	Estimated Rs. 55,000

The following are the figures for the Chitaldrug District :—

		Expenditure.
1922-23 ..	... ..	Rs. 47,000
1923-24 ...	... . .	Rs. 56,000
1924-25 ...	...	Estimated Rs. 69,000

It is a point for consideration whether for such a small expenditure as about Rs. 60,000 per year there should be a separate P. W. Division with so much expenditure on establishment. What I want Government to do is to consider whether in the above circumstances the four districts of Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug may not be combined and constituted into only two P. W. Divisions instead of four as at present. Under such a proposal the cost of establishment would be reduced by half and the amount thus saved may be better utilised in further carrying out the tank restoration scheme to a very appreciable exent.

Turning now to the Forest Department, so far as the Kolar District is concerned, the income from all items of revenue in 1919-20 was Rs. 51,000 and in 1920-21 it was only Rs. 59,000. This income was probably derived from the timber depot. Is it necessary I ask whether for such a small income derived from only one single source a large District Office establishment should be maintained?

In the Chitaldrug District also in 1920 the income was Rs. 32,694 and in 1920-21 it was Rs. 40,498. It will be seen that the income from the Chitaldrug District appears to be too small to justify the employment of a District Forest Officer and a staff at considerable expense to Government.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—You have taken into account only grazing fees and not the large income from the tangadi bark.

MR. B. V. RAMAIENGAR.—The income in the year 1920-21 has been very little, because, it was in that year that the department had to pay large rebate to the tangadi bark contractors.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—In any case, for the reasons that I have mentioned I am firmly of opinion that at least half the cost of the establishment on account of the District Office both in the department of Public Works and Forest in the districts named in the resolution can be reduced as there is not sufficient work for the full establishment that is now maintained.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—I oppose this resolution. Chitaldrug District was at one time very famous for its large forest revenue. For one reason or another, these forests have been for the most part denuded and it is quite necessary that the existing forests should be restored to what they were some years ago. Moreover, the District Officers in charge of the District Forest Administration are not meant only for the collection of revenue but they have got the more important duty of conserving the forests, planting more trees and seeing that the forest trees are not interfered with by villagers, for their own purposes. It is a matter of common knowledge that the conservancy of forests has far-reaching effects. In these circumstances, it is not advisable to club together two districts and form one Division.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—I strongly advocate the acceptance of this resolution which aims at reduction of expenditure on establishments with a view to the amount so saved being applied for the development purposes.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—From my own experience of the Forest Department, I think although that the work of that department may not be immediately paying, the conservancy of the forests and the planting of more trees wherever necessary will have very important effects in the future for the good of the country. It is a truism to say that whichever country has got very dense forests will be more prosperous than any other which has very few forests. It is the existence of dense forests that gives timely rainfall. Such a consideration weighed with Government in constituting village forests. In the districts now there are State Forests, District Forests and Village Forests. I should think that all these may be placed under the control of the forest establishment with a view to enable them to extend these forests so as to be beneficial to the country in the long run. If the control over the forests is altogether abolished, there is no doubt that the villagers will interfere with the forests and in a very short time all the trees will be cut. I quite agree that the District Forest Staff has not got sufficient work. It is for this reason that I suggested in another connection that the Excise Department work may also be tagged on to this District staff. This will give Government sufficient savings.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Your statement may be true with reference to the maidan districts, but it cannot be true in the case of the malnad forests. But I am afraid that the remedy is not exactly what is proposed in the resolution. Even in regard to the normal revenue of the Kolar District, it is understood that it is not what Mr. Abbas Khan says, but it is about a lakh of rupees. How this amount is arrived at is a matter of detail and need not be referred to here. But so far as the District charges are concerned, there is no doubt that some charges will be light and others heavy. The only point for consideration is because a certain charge is light whether it would be conducive to good administration and the well-being of the people to tag it on on this account to another heavy charge. For instance, if two districts are combined together, the jurisdiction of the Forest Officer in charge will be very extensive. The amount spent on travelling allowances alone may amount to such a figure as would pay for the entire staff that we are now maintaining. Anyhow, we shall investigate into this matter further. If you say that this question may be investigated, then we shall accept it.

established for the benefit of the travellers. They are not at all meant for feeding the local people. Your resolution means that these chattrams should not be made available to the travellers as heretofore and that the amount saved thereby be utilised for feeding the poor people of all classes. In this connection you have to bear in mind that the chattrams for the most part were established for charity purposes. In this view, their funds cannot be utilised for other purposes. In regard to Government chattrams which are not found useful for the travellers, they have been abolished long ago.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—It is understood that the amount saved by the abolition of these chattrams has been utilised for purposes like grant to the Sanskrit Colleges. We are anxious that such a thing should not be done. We should therefore like to know what has been done with the savings.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The amount saved by the abolition of chattrams has been utilised for other charitable purposes, but exactly what are the purposes for which these have been applied, no information can be readily given.

ONE MAHOMEDAN MEMBER.—The advantages of the chattrams are not fully realised in headquarter towns like Bangalore and Mysore. We know exactly what purposes they serve to the travellers. These chattrams should not be abandoned at all. If such a step is taken, there is no

these circumstances, the resolution cannot be accepted in the form in which it has been brought up.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The existing policy of the chattrams is now subject to careful examination and wherever we find it is not necessary to retain and maintain the chattrams according to the old scale or according to the necessities of the case, we abolish or reduce the expenditure and transfer the money to other places. But this proposition as it stands means a thorough modification of the system of chattrams and abolishing them and the money saved out of it being utilised altogether for different purposes. Government cannot therefore agree with this proposition.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Resolution No. XXII.

"Further steps be taken to effect retrenchments in various administrative departments of the State so as to restore the stability of the State's finances."

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—I cannot appoint another Retrenchment Committee and if you add the words "wherever possible" after the words "State" and if you remove the words "so as to restore the stability of the State's finances" Government will then accept the resolution.

The mover agreed to amend as suggested and the resolution as ammended was accepted.